TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Ttentre-Edgewood Folks. Bijon Opers House—Brains. Brondway ' hentre—Hand of Providence. Daly's Thentre—The Tlots. Grand Opers House—Col. Scilors. Maverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre-The Tourists Lexter & Bint's Concert Hall-Concert Statisms Nguare Theatre-Hand Kitke.
Setropul: ton Conservi Statt, Stratury, Theat, and that S. More Statisment the World in Highty Days.
New York Aquarium-II. M. S. Pinston, &c. Standard | heatre-A Golden Game, Man Francisco Minstrets-Broadway and 20th st. Theater C mique—Mulliger Guard Piceir. Union Square Theater—Two Nights in Roma. Wallack a Theater—Griss Goldin. Windsor Theatre-Prepalica.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

## Gen. Garfield's De Golyer Record.

HE DECLARES THAT HE MADE AN ABGUMENT BEFORE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

From his Speech at Warren sohis, Sept. 19, 1874. Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his feewas likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me it I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the Board.

I made the asymment.

From the Sanie Speech at Warren. The question was, if the people want the wood pavement and are determined to have it, which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best? Now, I have before me hore, what I had when I made the argument, certificates from Chicago, St. Leuis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid From the Some Speech.

ground of this business in Washington. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he know about this pavement; told them what he knew of its merits and told them he and I argued that case.

GEN. GARFIELD SWEARS THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE BEFORE THE BOARD.

From his Testimony believe on Investigating Committee of Con

gress, in Fidewary, 1879. Mr. Nickerson-I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield, that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. Is there such a brief on file?

Mr. Garfield-My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. I know that I stated to the Board of Public Works the points of the name.

The Chairman-You did make an argument? Mr. Garfield-I made a careful study of the case, and

stated the points to the members of the Board. Mr. Nickerson-Did you ever meet the Board collected together as a Board, and make any statement or argument on the subject?

Mr. Garfleid-I don't know whether the members of the Board were all there or not.

Mr. Nickerson-Did you at any time appear before the Board and make any argument schutener? Gen. Garfield-I do not remember that I did; but I did

speak to Oov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinlon in its favor.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GARFIELD'S "AUGUMENT."

Q .- You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons, That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Parsons, and Gen. Garneld spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield! Mr. Shepherd-That was all that he ever Md. He neter

spoke to me but come on the subject.

WHY PARSONS WAS EMPLOYED TO EMPLOY GAR-FIELD. From Benjamin R. Nickerson's Testimony before the Linestingating

Cutturities. I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to tone tens employed with the assumance to me by Collitonies that he hended no difficulty."

AND WHY GABFIELD WAS EMPLOYED. From a Letter to De Golver and McCelloud from their Agent,

Groupe R. Chittenden, May 30, 1872. The influence of Gen. Gardell has been servered by generalay, loss States; is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the strongest man in Congress. Larn handly english that we have Gen-Carfeld with us. It is care moves and very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District usest come through him.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION OF THE TRANSACTION. From the Independent, July 20, 1874.

\$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government AMr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then get Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Or TECUMSER SHERMAN. course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise! He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse him anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

GEN. GARFIELD DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITU-ENTS FOR TAKING THE DE GOLYKE BRIBE. Resolution adopted by the Republican Contention of Witten, Ohio,

Sept. 7, 187d. We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the De Golyer Pavement Bing to aid them in scenning a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Colum bia; seiling his influence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said district a payement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as aworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence aid said Ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$97 000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer, selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

## The Military Conspiracy.

these words: "The passage of the bill for counting the electora oved by the President, ends, in my judgment, this danger of confusion or disorder in connection with the Presidential imbroglio. . . Therefore, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of War, now absent, I want to return troops temperarily detached thack as soon as possible to the posts occupied before the

This gives positive official evidence to the to Washington by President GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN to act with regard to the Presidential imbroglio. How were they to act? Were they to act against the Republicans? Were they to be employed against HAYES OF AGAINST TILDEN? Gen. SHERMAN does not say. But we may be sure that the purpose of bringing them there was to aid in the scheme of making HAYES President, when Tilden had been elected.

This explicit declaration of the General of the Army is entirely in accord with other facts made known to the public at

nals of the day and was generally notorious that a military force of regular seidiers was assembled at Washington and was kept there on a war footing. Barracks were erected for the accommodation of the troops; the arsenal, the Capitol, the War Department, and the White House were for wires. Why was this done? Was it not done that the troops might be more promptly hurled against the people's representatives, in case President GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN should think proper so to employ them? This assemblage of military force excited

the attention of the House of Representatives, and on Jan. 8, 1877, Mr. THROCKMORron of Texas offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report "how many troops were in and around Washington; when the troops were ordered to Washington; the nature of their orders; by whom made, and the purpose for which they are or have been ordered here." Mr. Congen, a Northern Republican, objected to the introduction of this resolution, and a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing it was defeated for want of the necessary two-thirds majority, 123 votes being east in the affirmative and 67 in the negative. The same effort was thrice repeated, thrice foiled, in that House, in the course of the succeeding fortnight The Republicans unitedly voted to keep it in this case should be positively determined and laid before the people in an authoritative form. They did not dare to let the truth get out in such a way that it could not be

contradicted. But the inquiry which the Republican managers in Washington would not allow to be made in an official form was, of course, undertaken by the newspaper correspondents, and here are the answers obtained by the representatives of leading Republican and other journals:

From the N. P. Beruitt, Washington Special, Nov. 19, 1970. "The Secretary of War says there is no truth in the eport that soldiers have been ordered to concentrat at Washington, and that there is no unusual movement of troops. Three companies coming East are being re-stored to posts on the Atlantic scaboard, from which they A committee of investigation went over the whole were taken to occupy posts on the frontier."

From the N. Y. Herald, Washington Special, Nov. 20, 1876. "Gen. Surkman, when questioned to night about the arrival of troops in Washington, said their coming had no important or special significance. It was usual to move troops about from station to station."

From the Washington Beening Star, Nos. 20, 1970. "Secretary Canssion and Gen. Sussiman both say this afternoon that there is no significance whatever attached to the stationing of troops in this city. Upon being asked about the report that the Government had received accret information warranting such cone tion of troops, Gen. SHERMAN would make no reply.

From the National Republican (Grant organ), Washington Nov. 21, 1876.

"The troops that arrived here a day or two since, with the exception of three or four companies that arrived yesterday morning, are the sum total of all that will come. There are the most positive assurances from the highest authorities, even from the General of the Army and Secretary of War, that there is no political signifi-Cauce in their presence.

"Secretary Chambers states that the ordering of

troops here was not a formal act of the Administratio but an ordinary army movement. Like Secretary Cammon, Mr. Rozsow is prompt to deny that there is any unusual movement among naval vessels."

From the N. F. Troop, Wishington Special, Nov. 21, 1876. "The gathering of troops at the Arsenal has not the slightest significance with respect to any contemplated use to be made of them. This statement is made by the officials who of necessity must know what purposes exist."

From the N. F. Tribone, Washington Special, Nov. 21, 1876.

"The members of the Administration display a mysterious reticence in regard to the presence of troops at From Alexander R. Shephend's Testimony before the Same Com-mittee. Washington, which is doing far more to arouse appro-hension in the public mind than the frank statement of all the facts could possibly do. "The news of an intention on the part of the Govern

ment to bring a unilitary force here was first published in the Pribone of Saturday [Nov. 18]. Two or three members of the Cabinet and the General of the Army took pains that day to deny explicitly the currectness of the statement, if the despatches in the Sunday papers can

Gen Susuman is reported as saying he knew of no orders having been issued to bring troops to Washington, and the President as asserting that he had issued no orders for the concentration of troops here. Today, although it is periently evident that troops have been burried here from distant points in the South and West. and without notice to the Quartermaster's Departmen I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to from the pavement and have a royalty. My interest the Cabinet cannot be consection and explanation. Section it was worth \$60,000 or \$70,000, at least, and Mr. Par-relaty Canadom said this morning that it was not an affair of much consequence; the Government appra-

the newspapers by these high officers, though at the same time the General of the Army, writing to the Major-General in whose might, and to day's block. He had a the name strings of the United | that he wishes to return the troops then at Washington "back as soon as possible to the posts occupied before the election," since the passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote had made it certain that HAYES would be declared President, although Tilder had been elected

This was the military side of the Great The testimony taxen in the investigation of the District | Republican Conspiracy. It was an armed of Columbia Francis shows that Mr. Gardeld received revolution that was contemplated, the arrest and dispersal of Congress, and the nullification of the Constitution; and at the lution stood ULYSSES S. GRANT and WILLIAM

JAMES A. GARFIELD was foremost among their chief aiders and abettors. He is now the Republican candidate for President, and every patriot should vote against him.

## Hayes on Education.

The acting President travels to the Westorn coast. His title fits him as the mantle of a giant fits the shoulders of a dwarf who has stolen it. But he thinks he can swell himself to something like the dimensions of his robe by talking on Education. His carefully prepared speech is repeated wherever he stops, and at every repetition he makes it more conspicuously absurd and

hypocritical. By broad averments and by statistical statements he tries to make us believe that the people are entirely too ignorant for selfgovernment; that we are not safe for a day under a system which gives universal suffrage to such a horde of illiterate barbarians. The negroes, according to his account, are nearly all uneducated; the immigrants from abroad are not much better; the citizens of New Mexico are densely ignorant of letters; the Indians, who will soon have votes, are still worse off. How low in the On Jan. 29, 1877, Gen. W. T. Sherman, in scale is our native population in other parts Washington, wrote to Gen. HANCOCK in of the country he does not say; but we infer that his opinion of them as a mass is therefore, enters more and more into matrinot more flattering. Altogether, these ignorant voters are described by Mr. HAYES in his mixed figure of speech as being "powder and ball for the demagogue," and the consequence is that "already in too many

instances elections have become a farce." What is the cure for this gigantic evil? Mr. Hayes answers that it must be furfact that a body of troops had been brought | nished by the general Government in the form of universal education. That is to say, all persons who are now or who may hereafter become voters must be taught the arts of reading and writing at the expense of the nation. The United States are to be consolidated into one mighty school district, with power to appoint an army of teachers and officers of every grade, at a cost which Mr. HAYES takes care to say nothing about. He spreads himself somewhat on finance; what does he think will be the annual expense of his proposed system of education? Would we get off with two or three hundred mil-

friends back to the South with a commission to establish negro schools and pay themselves out of the Federal Treasury, would not the amount of their plunder exceed even the stealing of the past? This same pretence of general education was urged when they had the States in their the first time connected by telegraphic | hands. They taxed the people to an unendurable extent for school purposes, and uniget their fingers upon it. Would they do better with the funds of the general Government? And would not these corruptions saturate the system North as well as South?

Mr. HAYES asserts that universal educaion requires the aid of the general Government, and the power to grant such aid is established not by anything found in the Constitution itself, but by a long line of precodents. We assert, on the contrary, that no man whose opinion is worth a straw has ever claimed that the United States could constitutionally tax the people of all the States for the education of some of them, or for the universal education of all. The power to maintain free schools generally or partially is not given to the general Government any more than the power to main tain churches; and such power cannot be legally assumed or honestly exercised.

We admit that some classes of our people lack education to a lamentable degree. The negroes are for the most part profoundly ignorant of reading, writing, and ciphering. out. They were not willing that the facts I it is also true that elections have been fre quently a farce, and something worse. But we utterly deny that this was caused by defect of negro education. It was want of honesty, not lack of intelligence, that made the elections farcical which filled all the State offices and crowded the halls of Congress with notorious thieves. The negroes, with all their ignorance, would have done very well if they had not been cheated and intimidated by those unprincipled rogues. The election of 1876 was converted into a farce by men who could read and write tolerably well. Mr. HAYES will not deny that JOHN SHERMAN is an educated man. Mr. GARFIELD can read fluently and writes a pretty good hand; and all of SHERMAN'S committee possess those accomplishments more or less. Wells and Anderson and the two mulattees who constituted the Returning Board could read and write. But reading and writing did not prevent them from making the Presidential election a farce; and Mr. HAYES'S knowledge of these acts did not prevent him from becoming a party to the foulest crime that ever was committed against the right of free suffrage. Kellogg had at least as good an education as Mr. HAYES proposes to give to any negro, and yet what a farce was every election at which he was a candidate! And how impotent was reading and writing to prevent him from forging the signatures of bogus

electors to a false return! No; it is most ungracious in Mr. HAVES to charge the farcical character of the Southern elections on the ignorance of the people, when he must know that it was caused by the educated rascality of his own partisans, whom he has rewarded for their erimes with the highest offices in his gift. Let him teach virtue and morality, which are better than reading and writing. That can be done only, as the Democratic platform demands, by an honest execution of good laws which will send such men as made the election of 1876 to some place of penal servitude long enough to graduate them in some knowledge of common honesty. There is no kind of education so much needed as this.

The Summer's Sentimental Campaign. We observe that since the opening of September the list of marriage announcements has been lengthening, but it is hardly time yet for the gathering of the matrimonial harvest which ripens after the summer's cultivation of sentiment. We must wait two or three months longer for the garnering of that jayful and hopeful crop. All the indications are that the weddings

to come between now and Christmas will be unusually numerous. Times have improved, and men are feeling more certain about their incomes. The proportion of the unem-Such were the falsehoods uttered through | ployed is smaller than it was, and wages are maintained at figures which justify indestrious and skilful young men in assuming the responsibility of a family. During department Washington is situated, declares | the month of August the number of mar riages in the city showed a considerable increase over last year, having been 589, against 515 in 1879; but that mouth is always one of the least fruitful in weddings, and the happy effects of the more prosperous times on the matrimonial market will not be observed in their fulness until the autumn is well upon us.

During a summer so remarkable as the one through which we have just passed for the extent of the travel from the city to the country, it was inevitable that the head of this programme of an armed revo- number of matrimonial engagements made should be exceptionally large; for since time began the opportunities and suggestions of rural surroundings have been best fitted to generate and nurture the tender passion. The railroads are now doing a business in passenger traffic which reminds us of the Centennial year, and it is mostly made up of people who are returning to their homes after their summer vacation in the country. Of these travellers, too, a heavy proportion are young women, who come from active sentimental campaigning by the seashere, at the springs, and among the hills of many States. How many return victorious we cannot tell, but it is a great and lovely host.

One of the consequences of the increasing wealth of the country and the multiplication of the number of private fortunes, is the greater expense of married life for people who have a desire to maintain anything like social state. The standard of elegance is higher than it used to be, and more costly If a young woman has an ambition to make a figure in fashionable society as a matron. she must look out for a husband with a good deal of money, provided she has not a fortune of her own; and a young man of like ambitions, or who knows no enjoyment without luxury, is likely to put off marrying until he has found a righly dowered bride, especially if his income is not great. Money, monial calculations.

There never was a time when heiresses were in so great demand, or when worldly mammas smiled more approvingly on the at tentions of prosperous young men to their daughters. This fact has been very plainty shown at all the watering places this sum mor. In truth, the demand is so active and so manifest that what supply there is grows shy, and wealth is tending to ally liself with wealth, both to strengthen its position and to escape merely mercenary importunities. Where there is money on both sides, it is felt that matrimony is safer; and perhaps it is. Young men who are on the hunt for heiresses do not deserve to be encouraged; and young women who put a money price on their affections may well be left among the unsold goods.

But even this chase for money in matrimony is better than the vulgar greed for marrying foreign titles, which so that time. It was reported in the jour- lions? And if he could send his carpet-has many American girls are now show-

direct partners in bish transaction. English and Continental rakes of aristocratic families, men who have almost exhausted the patience of society at home by their debauchery and scandalous proceedings, or who are up to their cars in debt, are usually the sort of titled characters to whom our girls of fortune are asked formly stole the money as soon as they could to give their hands and their money. And some American fathers will almost impoverish themselves to bring about such an alliance. The foreign pauper and dissipated nobles understand very well where this snobbish mania prevails in the United States, and are ready to take advantage of it.

> New York is not a comfortable city to live In when the summer is at its hottest, or when the winter is at its coldest, or when the apring is at its slushies!. Yet, all things considered, it is a more desirable place of residence than Jamaica. We don't have eyclones here.

> Apparently the Sick Man of the East is about to have another of his bad spells. Each one now is more dangerous than the last, and any one may prove fatal.

We still adhere to the opinion that the

Republicans will carry Vermont. If Ayoos KHAN had taken Candahar, thrashed Gen. RODERTS, sent the British troops whirling through the mountain passes to India and marched back to Cabul in triumph, the newspapers of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Paris, Madrid, and New York would have saluted him as a great man. As things have turned out, he is already beginning to fade from the world's memory. The essential thing in these cases is success.

The apologetic explanations of the engineer who is directing the efforts to reach and recover the bodies of the poor fellows drowned in the Hudson River Tunnel will be read with lively interest. He finds the public impatience unreasonable. So, we dare say, do his employers. But they must admit that it is natural,

The twelve German-American Turners who took so large a share of the prizes at the Frankfort fest have now gone to other cities where the scenes at their late welcome in Turn Hall will be repeated. Their homeward four to the West will, in fact, be triumphal, with processions, rockets, red fires, bands, banners, beer, and song greeting them. The number of foaming glasses drained at these various receptions, in response to the em, prei, drei of the Chairmen, whereupon dry it is, would baffle computation, while at the final commers when home is reached, it will perhaps be a calculation of kegs. There is something hearty in this welcome by the Turners of their brethren who have been victorious in Old World contests, and it contrasts pleasantly with the comparative silence which greated the return of the victors of Dollymount,

Death has been at work among the veterans; but scattered among the Green Mountains there still survive several thousand men who fought under HANCOCK or in near neighborhood to him. However these men may vete. there is not one of them who believes in his heart that the country would come to any harm if the counting of the electoral votes should place HANCOCK in the White House.

The Baptist preachers of New York spent an hour or two yesterday in telling how they passed their vacations. Many of them talked jocosely, and opinions were incidentally expressed as to the duties of ministers in regard to preaching during the summer solstice. One member of the Conference told the number of sermons he had delivered in the period he had allotted himself for recreation, and added that he had gained flesh by his mental activity among the hills in behalf of the souls of the rural population. Another preacher had not preached a single sermon during his vacation. and avoided everybody who did preach; and still another declared that the sole aim of his vacation had been to attend as many clambakes as possible. Two directly centrary opinions were expressed as to the wisdom of preaching in hot weather; and one of the brethren intimated, with a good deal of directness, that there were as many marriages and deaths in the city in summer as in winter. the preachers were tanned and rugged, and declared themselves to be in good health.

Yesterday the Connecticut town of Groton celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights and the storming of Fort Griswold. One of the appropriate customs of this celebration is the firing of a salute of thirteen guns, in honor of the original States. from the site of the old fort, the ruins of whose ramparts are still discernible. The capture of Fort Griswold, which was effected Sept. 6, 1781. has always been a bitter remembrance for patriotic Americans, partly because BENEDICT AR-NOLD, the traitor, who had recently returned from Virginia, conducted the successful expedition, and partly because of the barbarity with which the garrison is said to have been treated after surrender. On Annold's approach, the town of New London was evacuated, and also Fort Trumbull, built for its protection, and the froops were concentrated in the other work, on the opposite side of the river, on Greton Hill. called Fort Griswold. Col. LEDYARD, who commanded the fort, was summoned to surrender, but refused. The British forces, directed by Gen. Annold and Lieut.-Col. Exam, at once carried the steep heights by storm, at the point of the bayonet. As they swarmed over the works, an officer, presenting himself to Col. LEDYARD, as the story goes, asked who com manded the fort. "I did." answered Col. LED-YARD, "but you do now:" and presented his which, continues the story, was instantly plunged into his own bosom. It is claimed, also, that the slaughter after surrender was kept up, in revenge for the refusal to enpitulate at the first summons, which had caused a considerable loss to the conquerors. At all events, New London was burned, and then Annold returned to New York. The great celebration will, of course, be next year's, the hundredth; meanwhile, yesterday's served as

an overture. Cannges in an Orthodox Synagogue, Yesterday evening was the beginning of the ear 5641 in the Jewish calendar, and the event was celebrated by services in the various synagogueborr. This morning they we use continued, begining at St, and continuing till I o'clock.

Hancock Veterans.

The Cantral Committee of Hancook Voterans for the city and county if New York met at their resons.
To Third avenue, yesterday alternoon, Col Fraderick The Triera avenue, yesterday alternoon, Col Fresberick Section Trierations, Two mer communics reported as fully ordenies, with the following officers elected. First Company-Contain, B. F. Nelly First Lestenann, F. Harrigani, second Lawrenne, Daniel Medyon Adjelant, F. Zimmermann, Quartermaster, H. Hirrain, Second Company-Captani, Sames Asser, First Lestenann, T. I. Reymolds: Second Lawrenne, Daniela, Laterdomin, T. I. Reymolds: Second Lawrenne, Daniela, the Later company to company of vertical from the Forty-second Regiment of New York Nobelevia, Inc. Taning Them. 1817 New York New

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Here is an extract from a recent private letter from

San Francisco:

"A few years age in Hedwood City, San Mateo doubty, twenty-six miles (rom San Francisco, Liera ways thirty), twenty-six miles (rom San Francisco, Liera ways printed by the Republicans, the list fering traces of printed fulls). Now the list of financial state of the Republicans, the list fering traces in the fering francisco of the Republicans, the list fering traces in the resolution of six vaters already numbers left. The voting head to be received in the Receiver Rice, and to forest the fering the receiver Rice, and to forest the receiver Rice and the receiver San Francisco:

COULD THE YERA CRUE HAVE BEEN SAVED?

Cyclone Centres and their Edges-Suggestion that will Attract Attention.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The loss of the Vera Cruz seemed at first to be one of those misfortunes which cannot be foreseen nor averted. She was a stanch, well-built ship, provided with ample steam and engine power, commanded by an experienced, careful sea-man, and manned by a brave and hardy crow. Nevertheless she was absolutely torn to pieces by the overwhelming force of the waves, and apparently there was nothing in the power of man that could have been successfully opposed to the terribly destructive forces of nature.

But as the details begin to appear in the stories fold by the survivors, there scoms reason to believe that the ship might have been saved if the laws which govern eyclones had been known or heeded by the Captain. It is with no desire to asperse the memory of Capt. Van Sice, who bravely struggled to the last to save his ship, but for the purpose of warning others, that this communication is written

In the first place, what is a cyclone? Secondly, what are the laws which govern its motion? Thirdly, in what manner might a knowledge of those laws have been taken advantage of to save the Vern Cruz?

A cyclone is a revolving storm of wind, having a centre where there is perfect calm. This centre may be as much as two miles in diameter, and it travels at a varying speed; it is the centre of the barometric depression also, there having been cases in the West Indies of so slight a pressure when the centre passed that the windows were forced outward by the pressure of the air within. The greatest force the wind is at the edges of this calm spot in the centre, the atmospheric disturbance lessening in intensity as one goes away from the centre. The area of disturbance also varies, the diameter of the cyclone sometimes extending 300 miles. An idea of the nature of a cycione may be obtained by filling a wash basin and letting the water escape through a hole in the centre of the bottom; then, by giving the water a retary motion, a hole will be formed in the centre around which the water will revolve, being high at the outer edges, and growing lower toward the centre. The water may be regarded as the column of revolving air, diminishing in height from the edges toward the centre, which may be regarded as the central calm of the cyclone. In this case, however, the particles of water move faster at the outer edge than at the centre, while the phenomenou is reversed in the cyclone. Now, the West Indian cyclones spin around their centres from east to north, west and south: that is, in an opposite direction from the hands of a watch. Hence, when facing the wind as any time and in any part of a cyclone, the centre always begre exactly eight points, or a quadrant, to the right. water a rotary motion, a hole will be formed

ways bears exactly eight points, or a quadrant, to the right.

This ceatre is not fixed, however. It rushes along at a speed sometimes as great as 300 miles per day, and, as a rule, the smaller the area of disturbance the more rapidly it travels. The routes of the cyclones vary somewhat, but usually they come from the east, crossing the West Indies somewhere between the Bermudas and Jamaica, pass westward up the Gulf of Mexico or cut across Florida, and, after a tour to the westward, curve back inland, generally losing their intensity the longer they travel over the land. It is on its way west that the cyclone is dangerous, and a knowledge of its symptoms and its laws is essential to escape its greatest fury.

The indications of a cyclone graphic is to an This cours

The indications of a cyclone (which is to an ordinary gate as a panther is to a peaceful tably call are known to all sailors. In general, a steadily shifting wind, threatening weather, and falling barometer are good signs of a cyclone. Then, too, the time of year must be taken into consideration. The sailors have the following rhyming proverb for the Western and falling barometer are good signs of a cyclone. Then, too, the time of year must be taken into consideration. The sailors have the following rhyming proverb for the Western and the sailors have the following rhyming proverb for the western and the sailors have the following rhyming proverb for the western and the sailors and the sailors have the following rhyming proverb for the western and the sailors are sailors. owing rhyming proverb for the West Indies cyclone

June, too soon; July, stand by if s., get rendy); August, look out you must; September, remember; October, all over.

Unfortunately for the jingle, some of the worst cyclones on record have taken place in

Unfortunately for the jingle, some of the worst oyclones on record have taken place in October.

The general direction of the cyclone's track is westerly, although sometimes it curves back as far north as Cape Hatteras in all its intensity, list knowing its general direction to be either east or west, and knowing the direction of its revolution, it is easy for a captain to tell which course to take. If he first has the wind at northeast, then at east-northeast, then at east, he knows that the storm is going to pass to the southward of his present position, and his only safe course is to run to the northward, keeping the starboard tack; but if the shifts are the other way-from northeast to north—the centre will pass north of him, and he must run south as fast as possible.

Now, in the case of the Vera Cruz there is no sufficient testimony from any of the passengers or crew to show when Capt. Van Siee first became aware that a cyclone was approaching him, or in what way the wind shifted; but one thing is certain, that he continued to run south as long as he could, and that thereby he approached the centre of the storm. The description of the wave shows plainly to any scamman that at the time the vessel foundered the centre of the storm must have been near by. The great pinnacies of sugar-load shaped waves, three and four at a time, so graphically described by Mr. Owen, prove the nearness of the centre beyond a doubt. Several hours afterward, the centre having travelled en, the waves became more regular. The steamer New Crienes came

beyond a doubt. Several hours afterward, the centre having travelled en, the waves became more regular. The steamer New Orleans came safely through, because she was bound north, and every mile she ran left the centre so much further behind; and in like manner the Niagara eached, because she sailed a day later than the Vera Cruz, and was just a day's run further from the centre when it crossed her course.

The loss of the Vera Cruz has occurred under exactly the same conditions and for the same reagons that considered the less of the same reagons that considered the less of the der exactly the same conditions and for the same reasons that occasioned the less of the Yaruna of the Galveston line, nine years ago; and, until captains learn to give the cyclone and, until captains learn to give the cyclone centres a wide berth, these wrecks will occur periodically. There is hardly any ship that can safely pass through such an orden! About ten years ago the United States steamer likeho got into the centre of a cyclone in the East Indies, and although she succeeded in getting into port, she was a total wreck, unfit for sea forever after. The difficulty often is that a Captain hates to lose time by running out of his course, even when he knows perfectly well that by continuing he will risk meeting a storm centre; and so a fine ship goes under and many lives some to an untimely end about once in so many years.

Ancient Marnines.

THE STAR ROUTE SWINDLE

Efforts to Suppress the Affidavita Exposing the Ring's Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The publication of the threatened exposure of the star route mail swindle of last winter in THE SUN has caused a panic among some of the members of the lobby and their friends in this city. It is now well known that affidavits are in existence reciting, upon information and belief, facts which, if properly investigated, will result in a complete exposure of the infamous operations of the Ring during the last seesion of Con gress. It is possible that these affidavits may be suppressed. I am inormed that atrenuous efforts are being

davite may be suppressed. I am informed that strenuous efforts are being made to destroy them and silence their originators. Very little is known of Mr. Maynard's attitude toward the Ring. He has the reputation of being an extremely active and vigilant man, who if charges were brought to his attention, would sift them to the bottom. It is said that political considerations would induce him to shield Gen, Brady, the Second Assistant Postmister-General. He is prominent in the councils of the Indiana Republicans, and contributes liberally of his large fortune to sustain their cause. His ignominious dismissal, following a thorough investigation, would not add to the prestige of the Republican ticket in Indiana.

The men who are talking londest about the swindle of last winter are those who participated in it. They claim that the Ring has not fulfilled its obligations toward them. Several men who worked busily to secure votes were not paid because the Ring agent said he had made to contract with them. Nearly all of the engagements entered into were made upon paper. One of the labdy six resently drew upon the fling for \$2,000 through a banking house in this fact was not met. He threatened to bring said to recover the money, and was informed that he might sue and be blowed. He didn't see. The annual lobby ists are still hoping to get noney out of the Bing. So long as its loope exists they will maintain silence. When hope fails utterly they will mik. The Ring is not out of the woods yet, by any means. Two wears must clapse before many of the fathous each of the swindle and they dread less the light of last winter by removed at the next session of contracts expire, and they dread less the light of last winter by removed at the next session of contracts expire, and they dread less the light of last winter by removed at the next session of contracts expire, and they dread less the light of last winter by removed at the next session of contracts expire, and they dread less the light and they will not allow Brady's ostimate

WHAT A FOREIGNER MUST REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A Rus eian indy, Madame Barbara d'Elaguine-Mac-Gahan, widow of the famous war correspondent, is said to be in Chicago, with the double mission of placing her six-year-old son Paul with his relatives at Toledo, to be educated and naturalized in this country, and of spending a year in the United States as a special correspondent of the Golos newspaper of St. Petersourg. We are told that she speaks and writes English excellently, and she must be a very clever woman to be thus employed by one of the great journals of Europe. It is added that "Mme. MacGahan's letters for Russian readers

are to cover all phases of American life and manners, but are to have especial reference to our political institutions as seen in the light of a Presidential year." Her letters are presignare to be very generally copied by the European press, As a Russian, and as one purposing to have her son educated and naturalized as an American it may reasonably be presumed that she brings rose-colored spectacles through which to see us in a "Presidential year." Still, we wish she had come on such a mission in any other Presidential year than that of 1830.

For she will have to tell some sad things of us which Americans in Europe, and the European friends of America, will read with little pleasure, while they will give no small comfort and encouragement to the enemies of

our system of government. She will have to tell how the dry-rot of demoralisation has already, within less than a entury of our political life, made such progress that it has been possible for one of our two great parties at Chicago, where she is now staying and observing and writing to select as its candidate for the Presidency, that is to say, as its typical and model man, necessarily to be presumed one of its best and greatest and most popular, a member of Congress who only a few years before had accepted money from parties interested in pending measures which it was in his power largely to influence in his legislative capacity; and that this had been exposed and proved in two signal instances (Credit Mobilier and De Golyer), leaving to natural suspicion and reasonable inference how many other unexposed analogous cases there may have been in which the tracks were better covered up. out of the numerous jobs whose success depended mainly upon him as the controller of the purse strings of the Treasury, and of all of which the record shows him to have been an active supporter.

She will have to tell how, when the public scandal forced investigation of those two particular instances, he did not shrink from perjury to cover up his manifest guilt of bribery ow the Congressional Committee of his own friends, political and personal, reported him to ave done that which he had sworn to them he had not done; and how the general verdict of the press of his own party had, at the time, denounced him as a man forever fallen, and loomed thenceforth to a retirement of shame.

And she will have to tell how the dignity and morality of a large portion of the press was sunk so low in our country, under the baneful corrupting influence of party spirit and party interest, that all those same leading Republican papers, now that accident-what we may call an natinctive accident-has made him the Presidential candidate of their party, are ignoring and repudiating their former honest verdict, and doing their best to elevate that unchanged man to the highest position in our land and in the world; a position in which the spectacle of his example, followed by such sucese, must exert a fatal influence to widen and deepen the public demoralization of whose existence the very attempt to raise him to it is so shameful and so lamentable an evidence.

She will have to tell these things and more on which we do not advert to-day.

But we trust and firmly believe that in severable rost, she will have to tail, too, how the indignant Democracy, and the better part of the Republicans, more patriotic than partisan, rose in their outraged might and saved our country and our institutions from this calamity and shame,

The Whosping Cough,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to "Whoop's" inquiry for a remedy for the whooping cough, I would advise him to try pure, clear cod liver oil. My child, eight months old, had the whooping oil. My child, eight months oil, had the whorping cough. I tried everything, and, as a last report, col liver oil. While it did not cure her, it relieved her very much. It made the cough very much librate where almost a skeleton she is now a very fat hairy. Whore it cough must have tarun. The only thing to be done the cough, the cough, and I think if "Whorp" tries the oil he will find that it gives the reject. Children maler three years should begin with a few draps, increasing to a half reasonable; children over three can take a half teasonable.

to a teaspoontal.

To rus Entron of The Sun-Nr. I have found the following a positive cure in a number of ruses of who only county county. Take the children for a sail on the sail would to Bockaway or Coney Island.

To run Entron of The Sun-Nr. The following remeily for whooping cough proved most successful in my family. being the only medicine used while my nine children were sack. Five cents' worth herearts, we cents worth herearts, the continuous to the control of the control of the cents worth herearts, the control of the cents of the cent To rue Entrot or Tiph Sun-See Let "Whoop" try "Rocker's Rusbroastion," in English preparation of over forty years standing. I think he for sho, will find it of very great service.

To the Button of The Sex-Net A remedy for the To the Editor of The Sex-Net. A remedy for the whooping cough: To one tatlespoonful of speen oil put twand melasses; give quite frequently, the oftense the better. I have one child, and when she was 5 cears old sie would have choked to death had it in the been for this simple remedy.

A Morrison.

To the Editor of The Sex-Net. Take a temporability of brown sugar wer with, sweet in land as many drops of oil of cinnation as the child is years old. This is note taken three times a day.

To the Editors of The Sex-Net. I would recommend the following as infallible. Put a unit of vinesae, in a the following as infallible. Put a pint of vinegar in

the following as infallable. Fur a pint of vinegar in a how! Then take a fresh egg, put it in the vinegar, and let it remain until the hard shell entirely disappears, which will probably be in less than twenty-four hours. Beat it with the period of the state of the period brown sugar, which is to be made and vinegar. This will mease a throtoghis with the egg and vinegar. This will mease a choroughly with the egg and vinegar. This will mease a choroughly with the test of the little once as often 3 age, which through the day or night. It is a good old-dandoled remedy, and has been well tried in my own family.

To tak Editor of the See, when if When well. lieved.

To the Enitod of The Sch. Sir. A very simple remindly for whoming cough, to give the children, is a glass or so of warm goat's milk every morning before breakfast; or, if that cannot be had, the same among fresh from the cow.

Charty.

Not Alarmed by Bible Revision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : John Heany asks: "How can we feel assured that anything we now read in the New Testament may not hereafter be set rau in the New Testament may not hersafter be set aside as sourcions?"

The Jews of baday have the same Scriptures the Old Testament that we have, and that were in existence when Christ told the people to search them. Take a reference Bible and Comordance, and find the prophecies in the Old Testament that are utilitied in the New I think a candid man will red more assured than ever that God knows show to preserve His word of truth.

BROOMLYN, Soyl, th.

The Relationship Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The followday's Sus by 'Praisin School 1820' The commuter day's Sus by 'Praisin School 1822' The commuter reads 'Bruthers and sisters I have noted but that man's father is my lather's son." Of course, he and the prisoner were father and son. Dick Tombinson, J. D. C., and others concur.

> How to Condemn the Fraud. A criminal who sat as Judgo Upon the crime he consummated Appeals to those he helped to wrong, And asks that he be vindicated. But modern rogues no longer have

The privilege of sanctuary;

They get, or ought to get, their dues-

The rope, or pentuntiary. For four long years the White House roof, The mantie of the Presidency. Shelters and covers one whom men

That his should be the stolen goods Who was but guilty of receiving Is had enough, but here comes one Who led and engineered the thieving,

For such a place, at such a time Who made himself a Judge, to clinch The crime that he himself committed?

To put in the receiver's place The thief, and let him proudly lord it.
Would be a base and shameful thing. And no free people could afford it. When men who stole the people's votes

Rep up and ask a vinification.
The voters then should stanticate
The honor of the awailled nation. Their duty it must clearly be To parity the Presidency,

met their mal of blams on Who might be stried his Insciency.

BUNBEAMS. -The death of Lord Stratford places a

-A prize of forty acres of land is offered the couple who will be married in front of the grand stand at the Michigan State Pair.

-Captains Howard and Garrett of the British many have had to pay \$21.75 for letting their dags werey a catter the diversion of the officers at Portsmouth

-Puttick & Simpson, the London literary nectioneers, lately offered for sale a poem by Barns, critten by him on two panes of glass, which once formed

-The first stone of the Temple Bar me norlal has been fald in London. It will be-thirty seves eet high, and in the niches will be lifestee martie figof the Queen and Prince of Wales.

now!" was the regretful remark of shiftless Hank Man roc of Lebanon, Mo., after he had, in a moment of anger, killed the wife who had long supported him.

-Miss Flora Sharon, daughter of Senator

-During the first six months of the present year 300 ships were registered in England as ussess worthy, and were in consequence detained from pro-ceeding to sea, while 125 where were prevented from railing because overladen.

-Social excitement has been caused at

tor every 70,451 tons of coal raised, white in Eugland the proportion is only one in every 89,418. ... The Wartha has followed the grim ex ample act for by the Oder, the Ethe, and other German rivers, which, overflowing their banks, have wrought

-The Duke of Marlborough seems to be radually stripping Bienheim Palace. Some time ago he old some pictures, and now he is selling a choice out lection of books. This chilest son, an utter usbrid sweet, has cost him a vast deal of money, and probably his vice regalty in such distressful times proved exceptionally

-The Paris Post Office has been abandon ed, and the rumous old mass of hovels which in slow wie cossion swallowed up the antique Hotel d'Armenouvil will be replaced by a stately structure. Meanwhile, the service of the General Post Office is to be carried on in a emporary structure in the Place du Carrousel, between

found itself without a minister when the grave was reached. After an embarrassing delay, a racred trass,, who was nessing by on a rallroad track, stopped, an nounced that he was a clergyman, and the mourners consenting, proceeded with the services, conducting them to the satisfaction of all. -The will of Sir Stophen Cave, one of Lord Benconsfield's Ministers, has been proved under \$1.750,000 personalty. His fealty was about \$100,000 a

year. He was formerly of the banking firm of Presents Grote & Co., in which Grote, the historian, was a part-ner. The will of Lord Relper, the cotton lord, has been proved under \$1.000.000 personalty. -Miss Lizzie Chapman, the afflanced wife of Gen. Grant's son Jesse, is the dengither of W. S. Chap-man, a wealthy San Francisco capitalist, whose both and gigantic operations in real estate have attracted atten

London Truth as "a scholar of extensive and well digested reading, a travelled linguist, a diplomatist of nearly twenty years' training a shrewd fluancier a brillian conversationalist, a ready, incisive public speaker, a man of wit, a man of sense, and a man of business," and says he has made a palpable hit in the House of Com-

lon for some days as a faster. He was to forlest 850 to every day he tasted food during two weeks. A watch was organized, and the public were admitted on condi-tion of purchasing drinks. The man made a strong attempt to carry out his undertaking, but after six days he fell from the sols to a state of coms, and only re

-The celebration of Rosh Hashana, or the Hebraic New Year, continued yesterday, the shoter being sounded at the morning services in token of the promulgation of the Law from Sons. The usual h hold ceremonies and featigities were observed vactoris

comes Succoth, the Feast of Tabornacies. -A girl was found nailed to a plank, so that she could move rembyr hands nor leet, and floating on the Yangtee fliver, in China. Head of a Muddhat riest and some cases Admissipher head of a Buddhat riest and some cases Admissipher said. This mover is provided for her coffer when she is dead " She belonged to a wealthy family, and he two brothers, perry mandarins, used this creal treatment because she married the priest whose, bead was on the

He built follows:
He built a hower of leafy arrays.
To sheld his terior from the boot.
Would we might have these all our days.
He sail yes liming at her lest.
Also pour love builting at her lest.
To hold of his so crude a miner.
The bower was built of poles one.
And they had to use some Brins blank's lotion.

-The father of a British army officer writes the Louisian Streeter's follows - I was walking with my son in the main street of Hallian, Vorkshire, as midday. He was in the uniform of his regiment. We were confronted by an operative, who addressed my sou as follows. You get out o' my way, for blooming lob-store I pays into ren, and has a better right to walk for nor you 'ave." This, the writer adds, was simply outrageous, and the Government ought to prosect to off-

core from such insulta. -The first day's record of the 51 days' or 156 hours match of men against horses at Chicago dies not give a very clear indication which side will win. The horse Speculation led at noon yest-raay with 139 miles, but next to him was the man Debter with 117-and this, by the way, was twelve unles below Deller's first day's record in his race in this city for the O Leary left. Third and fourth after Dobler come two more hones,

in England and Ireland to his stepson, Lord Mount-Fem-ple (whom scandal niteged to be his son). He has made over the Irish property to the Hon Evelyn Ashley, his nepliew, second son of Lord Shaftesbury. These vettles are chiefly on the constol Shigo. They are very extensive, but not comparatively valuable, much or the land being poor. Mr. Ashley is his step-gravitrather's higgs pher, and was his private secretary. L. nd. Palmerston never had a house in Ireland, and was all his life and absentee. His father was an absentee before him, but

not at all a harsh landlord. -It has been suggested that Mr. Gladstone ought to succeed the late Lord Stratford de Redclyffe as Knight of the Garter, although the honor is ated a knight of the Garier before he received the Earldom of Sandwich, as was Monk, at the suns tim before he was known as Duke of Albemaric to Popys, the only commoner on whom the on conferred previously was deorge Villiers, first Desi of Buckingham, who was enrolled when only a plats knight, is 1616. But Sir Robert Walpole received a 245 for in 1726, and one was affered to the younger Pat "7

-The Hon, and Very Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellealey, with whom Mr. Gladgeon has been staring at Windson, is nephrow of the late Truse of Wellington, with whom he was a reverse, and is carried to a char woman daughter or Lord Reads. The dealer delightful abode, commanding the case, view as the famed terrace of the name with which it is monomerous by a private door. As Mr. sandalone was at less wond with these commanded the towers and may be done in Maria. bounded by the approximate limiter, where he was he distinct the day when he great real described him in the pages of "Commade". Before writing tall work, Lord Regentated is said to have based outs the in the neighborhood, to care it study of trans lue dwanery of Windows award, Six as ayar. There are also, full causes, former's that were award to a consider the entire \$0.500 a year, and in their emissive the entire at \$1.500 cm and to the emissive the entire at \$1.500 cm and \$1.5 torest. The service at it decrees a to dedered. The Queen rarriy attends it, out note to her

-Thackeray was an original member of

the Reform Club, and many of his writings were penne there. His portrait is to be placed as a pendent to M

part of a summer bouse.

-" How under heavens am I to get along

-Two Iowa boys were amusing themelves by throwing a heavy ramrod as high as they ould. One of them met his death by the missile de-cending with the velocity of a bullet and penetrating his

Sharon, is betrothed to Sir Thomas Hesketh, a wealthy Englishman, who, in the course of a tour round the world in his steam yacht, has been making a stor at San

iontreal by Mrs. H. X. A. Trudel's suit for a separation from her husband. Trudel is a Queen's Counsel and a member of the Dominion Senate, and has lately been offered a portfolio in the Ministry. -Ten thousand English miners are annually mjured by accidents, and 850 of these die. In Prus sia the mortality is much higher, a hie being sace

destruction over an enormous exfect of country. The damage inflicted by floods in Upper Stiesia is terrible.

the Telleries and the Louvre.

—A funeral procession at Oxford, Ind.,

tion. The young lady is a petite demi-blonds, with a wealth of the lightest light brown hair and soft light brown eyes. Jesse is 22 years of age.

-Stanley Carver, a young man well known in Baltimore, was to have been married, but, though many friends congregated at the residence of the young lady, pringing presents to the value of several honored lollars, the bridegroom came not. After a long and em barrassing delay, the girl retired heartbroken, and the guests, after partaking of the feast, he't for their homes. -Sala pictures Henry Labouchere of the

-A Welshman was on exhibition in Lon-

and the evening before. On Wednesday of next week occurs Yum Kippur, the Day of Attenment, after that

-The San Francisco manufacturer of tion advertises as informs

with 100 miles. If Dobler reasonably keeps up his speed

he will have a good chance of winning

-Lord Palmerston bequeathed his estates

corge III. and on his declining it, given to his brother, Lord Chatham:

private cuapel in the castia